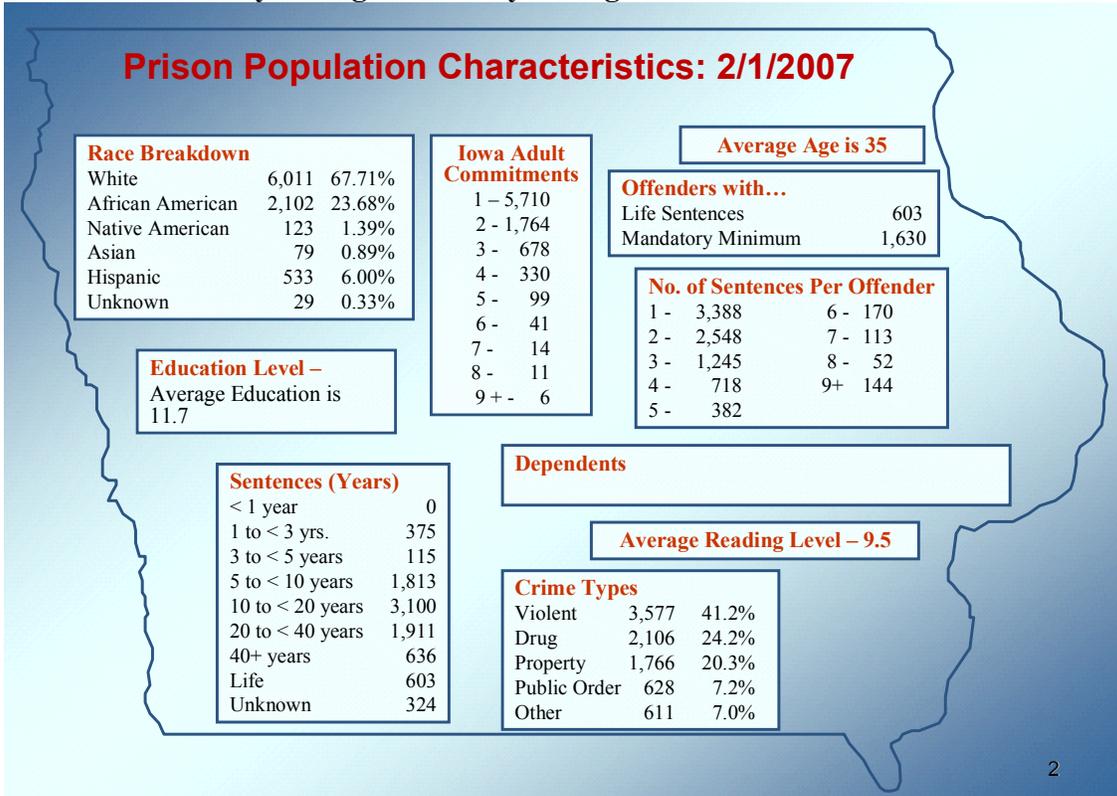
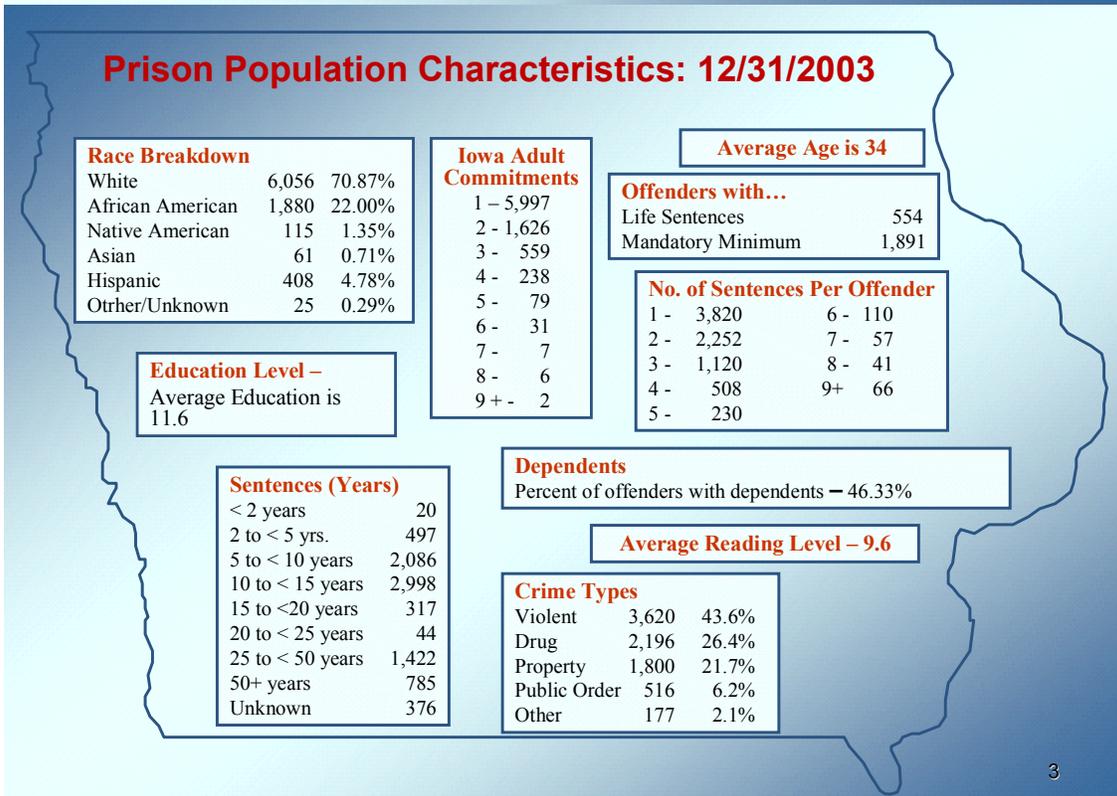


Iowa Department of Corrections: Response to Follow-Up

1. E1 data for two years ago and five years ago.



2



3

2. List of 5 programs that were eliminated at which institutions?

- Financial/Money Management – Newton Correctional Release Center
- Healthy Relationships – Iowa Correctional Institution for Women
- Ready For Work – Newton Correctional Release Center
- RIVERS – Ft. Dodge Correctional Facility
- Solutions for Wellness – Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility Women’s Unit

3. List of 4 criminogenic needs that are directly tied to reducing recidivism.

The top 4 criminogenic needs of Iowa community-based corrections and institution offenders are:

- Criminal attitudes/orientation
- Substance abuse
- Emotional/personal (may include but is not limited to mental health issues)
- Employment

Criminogenic needs are those factors that research has repeatedly shown contribute to criminal behavior. International research documents that targeting these needs lowers the likelihood of reoffending.

4. Explanation of risk assessments used by the DOC – as far as predictability and validity, and in comparison to the Board of Parole’s risk assessment tool.

The findings regarding the statistical validity of the Board of Parole’s risk assessment tool are available from the Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.

The Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) is used by DOC institutions and district departments of correctional services statewide. This assessment tool was developed in Canada and has been used in many jurisdictions internationally. The focus of the LSI-R is identifying criminogenic needs for an offender, and measuring risk reduction as the offender’s needs are addressed.

The LSI-R has been validated in many jurisdictions, with some studies involving many states and jurisdictions at once. The LSI-R was validated in Iowa (statewide) in 2006 by Christopher Lowenkamp, PhD, of the University of Cincinnati. **The study concluded the LSI-R is significantly related to predicting future criminal activity among Iowa probationers and parolees.**

About the study: The sample was comprised of 1,145 offenders receiving LSI-R initial assessments during 2003. The study tracked whether or not an offender had been charged with a felony or indictable misdemeanor, over a period that averaged two years and one month per offender, whether the offender remained under supervision or not. The full report, *Validating the LSI-R on an Iowa Probation and Parole Sample* (Lowenkamp & Bechtel, University of Cincinnati, 2006) is available by contacting the DOC director of research (phone 515/725-5718 or email Lettie.Prell@iowa.gov).

5. Is the transitional housing program effective?

The Pathways Junkman/Knoebel Transitional Housing is effective in providing a safe and sober living option to offenders being released from prison to the Waterloo area who may otherwise not have a stable place to live. Pathways works closely with the institutions and 1st District community based corrections staff to coordinate placements.

Last fiscal year, 72 men and women lived at the Junkman/Knoebel center. 39 of the 72 were on probation or parole. 22 individuals were referred directly to Junkman by the Iowa Board of Parole. The average length of stay for the 22 individuals referred by the Iowa Board of Parole was 75 days. 4 parolees left within 9 days of admittance due to parole revocation. Of the remaining 18, 6 have received further legal charges and are incarcerated and one's whereabouts are unknown. Eleven report no further legal problems and report maintaining sobriety.